

# House Study Bill 2

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1 1 HOUSE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION NO. \_\_\_\_\_  
1 2 BY (PROPOSED COMMITTEE ON ADMINISTRATION AND RULES  
1 3 RESOLUTION BY CHAIRPERSON ROBERTS)  
1 4 A Concurrent Resolution relating to joint rules of  
1 5 the Senate and House of Representatives for the  
1 6 ~~Eightieth~~ ~~Eighty=first~~ General Assembly.  
1 7 BE IT RESOLVED BY THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, THE  
1 8 SENATE CONCURRING, That the joint rules of the Senate  
1 9 and House of Representatives for the ~~Eightieth~~ ~~Eighty=~~  
1 10 ~~first~~ General Assembly shall be:

1 11 JOINT RULES OF THE  
1 12 SENATE AND HOUSE

1 13 Rule 1  
1 14 Suspension of Joint Rules

1 15 The joint rules of the general assembly may be  
1 16 suspended by concurrent resolution, duly adopted by a  
1 17 constitutional majority of the senate and the house.

1 18 Rule 2  
1 19 Designation of Sessions  
1 20 Each regular session of a general assembly shall be  
1 21 designated by the year in which such regular session  
1 22 commences.

1 23 Rule 3  
1 24 Sessions of a General Assembly  
1 25 The election of officers, organization, hiring and  
1 26 compensation of employees, and standing committees in  
1 27 each house of the general assembly and action taken by  
1 28 each house shall carry over from the first to the  
1 29 second regular session and to any extraordinary  
1 30 session of the same general assembly. The status of  
2 1 each bill and resolution shall be the same at the  
2 2 beginning of each second session as it was immediately  
2 3 before adjournment of the previous regular or  
2 4 extraordinary session; however the rules of either  
2 5 house may provide for re-referral of some or all bills  
2 6 and resolutions to standing committees upon  
2 7 adjournment of each session or at the beginning of a  
2 8 subsequent regular or extraordinary session, except  
2 9 those which have been adopted by both houses in  
2 10 different forms.

2 11 Upon final adoption of a concurrent resolution at  
2 12 any extraordinary session affecting that session, or  
2 13 at a regular session affecting any extraordinary  
2 14 session which may be held before the next regular  
2 15 session, the creation of any calendar by either house  
2 16 shall be suspended and the business of the session  
2 17 shall consist solely of those bills or subject matters  
2 18 stated in the resolution adopted. Bills named in the  
2 19 resolution, or bills containing the subject matter  
2 20 provided for in the resolution, may, at any time, be  
2 21 called up for debate in either house by the majority  
2 22 leader of that house.

2 23 Rule 3A  
2 24 International Relations Protocol  
2 25 The senate and the house of representatives shall  
2 26 comply with the international relations protocol  
2 27 policy adopted by the international relations  
2 28 committee of the legislative council.

2 29 Rule 4  
2 30 Presentation of Messages

3 1 All messages between the two houses shall be sent  
3 2 by the secretary of the senate or the chief clerk of  
3 3 the house of representatives, shall be communicated to  
3 4 the presiding officer.

3 5 Rule 5  
3 6 Printing and Form of Bills  
3 7 and Other Documents

3 8 Bills and joint resolutions shall be introduced,  
3 9 numbered, prepared, and printed as provided by law, or  
3 10 in the absence of such law, in a manner determined by

3 11 the secretary of the senate and the chief clerk of the  
3 12 house of representatives. Proposed bills and  
3 13 resolutions which are not introduced but are referred  
3 14 to committee shall be tracked in the legislative  
3 15 computer system as are introduced bills and  
3 16 resolutions. The referral of proposed bills and  
3 17 resolutions to committee shall be entered in the  
3 18 journal.

3 19 All bills and joint resolutions introduced shall be  
3 20 in a form and number approved by the secretary of the  
3 21 senate and chief clerk of the house.

3 22 The legal counsel's office of each house shall  
3 23 approve all bills before introduction.

3 24 Rule 6

3 25 Companion Bills

3 26 Identical bills introduced in each house shall be  
3 27 called companion bills. Each house shall designate  
3 28 the sponsor in the usual way followed in parentheses  
3 29 by the sponsor of the companion bill in the other  
3 30 house. The house where the bill is first introduced  
4 1 shall print the complete text.

4 2 Rule 7

4 3 Reprinting of Bills

4 4 Whenever any bill has been substantially amended by  
4 5 either house, the secretary of the senate or the chief  
4 6 clerk of the house shall order the bill reprinted on  
4 7 paper of a different color. All adopted amendments  
4 8 shall be distinguishable.

4 9 The secretary of the senate or the chief clerk of  
4 10 the house may order the printing of a reasonable  
4 11 number of additional copies of any bill, resolution,  
4 12 amendment, or journal.

4 13 Rule 8

4 14 Daily Clip Sheet

4 15 The secretary of the senate and the chief clerk of  
4 16 the house shall prepare a daily clip sheet covering  
4 17 all amendments filed.

4 18 Rule 9

4 19 Reintroduction of Bills and Other Measures

4 20 A bill or resolution which has passed one house and  
4 21 is rejected in the other shall not be introduced again  
4 22 during that general assembly.

4 23 Rule 10

4 24 Certification of Bills and Other Enrollments

4 25 When any bill or resolution which has passed one  
4 26 house is rejected or adopted in the other, notice of  
4 27 such action and the date thereof shall be given to the  
4 28 house of origin in writing signed by the secretary of  
4 29 the senate or the chief clerk of the house.

4 30 Rule 11

5 1 Code Editor's Correction Bills

5 2 A bill recommended by the Code editor which is  
5 3 passed out of committee to the floor for debate by a  
5 4 committee of the house or senate within the first four  
5 5 weeks of convening of a legislative session and which  
5 6 contains Code corrections of a nonsubstantive nature  
5 7 shall not be amended on the floor of either house  
5 8 except pursuant to corrective or nonsubstantive  
5 9 amendments filed by the judiciary committee of the  
5 10 senate or the house. Such committee amendments,  
5 11 whether filed at the time of initial committee passage  
5 12 of the bill to the floor for debate or after  
5 13 rereferral to the committee, shall not be incorporated  
5 14 into the bill in the originating house but shall be  
5 15 filed separately. Amendments filed from the floor to  
5 16 strike sections of the bill or the committee  
5 17 amendments shall be in order. Following amendment and  
5 18 passage by the second house, only amendments filed  
5 19 from the floor which strike sections of the amendment  
5 20 of the second house shall be in order.

5 21 A bill recommended by the Code editor which is  
5 22 passed out of committee to the floor for debate by a  
5 23 committee of the house or senate within the first four  
5 24 weeks of convening of a legislative session and which  
5 25 contains Code corrections beyond those of a  
5 26 nonsubstantive nature shall not be amended on the  
5 27 floor of either house except pursuant to amendments  
5 28 filed by the judiciary committee of the senate or the  
5 29 house. Such committee amendments, whether filed at  
5 30 the time of initial committee passage of the bill to  
6 1 the floor for debate or after rereferral to the

6 2 committee, shall not be incorporated into the bill in  
6 3 the originating house but shall be filed separately.  
6 4 Such a bill shall be limited to corrections which:  
6 5 Adjust language to reflect current practices, insert  
6 6 earlier omissions, delete redundancies and  
6 7 inaccuracies, delete temporary language, resolve  
6 8 inconsistencies and conflicts, update ongoing  
6 9 provisions, and remove ambiguities. Amendments filed  
6 10 from the floor to strike sections of the bill or the  
6 11 committee amendments shall be in order. Following  
6 12 amendment and passage by the second house, only  
6 13 amendments filed from the floor which strike sections  
6 14 of the amendment of the second house shall be in  
6 15 order.

#### 6 16 Rule 12

##### 6 17 Amendments by Other House

6 18 1. When a bill which originated in one house is  
6 19 amended in the other house, the house originating the  
6 20 bill may amend the amendment, concur in full in the  
6 21 amendment, or refuse to concur in full in the  
6 22 amendment. Precedence of motions shall be in that  
6 23 order. The amendment of the other house shall not be  
6 24 ruled out of order based on a question of germaneness.

6 25 a. If the house originating the bill concurs in  
6 26 the amendment, the bill shall then be immediately  
6 27 placed upon its final passage.

6 28 b. If the house originating the bill refuses to  
6 29 concur in the amendment, the bill shall be returned to  
6 30 the amending house which shall either:

7 1 (1) Recede, after which the bill shall be read for  
7 2 the last time and immediately placed upon its final  
7 3 passage; or

7 4 (2) Insist, which will send the bill to a  
7 5 conference committee.

7 6 c. If the house originating the bill amends the  
7 7 amendment, that house shall concur in the amendment as  
7 8 amended and the bill shall be immediately placed on  
7 9 final passage, and shall be returned to the other  
7 10 house. The other house cannot further amend the bill.

7 11 (1) If the amending house which gave second  
7 12 consideration to the bill concurs in the amendment to  
7 13 the amendment, the bill shall then be immediately  
7 14 placed upon its final passage.

7 15 (2) If the amending house refuses to concur in the  
7 16 amendment to the amendment, the bill shall be returned  
7 17 to the house originating the bill which shall either:

7 18 (a) Recede, after which the bill shall be read for  
7 19 the last time as amended and immediately placed upon  
7 20 its final passage; or

7 21 (b) Insist, which will send the bill to a  
7 22 conference committee.

7 23 2. A motion to recede has precedence over a motion  
7 24 to insist. Failure to recede means to insist; and  
7 25 failure to insist means to recede.

7 26 3. A motion to lay on the table or to indefinitely  
7 27 postpone shall be out of order with respect to motions  
7 28 to recede from or insist upon and to amendments to  
7 29 bills which have passed both houses.

7 30 4. A motion to concur, refuse to concur, recede,  
8 1 insist, or adopt a conference committee report is in  
8 2 order even though the subject matter has previously  
8 3 been acted upon.

#### 8 4 Rule 13

##### 8 5 Conference Committee

8 6 1. Within one legislative day after either house  
8 7 insists upon an amendment to a bill, the presiding  
8 8 officer of the house, after consultation with the  
8 9 majority leader, shall appoint three majority party  
8 10 members and, after consultation with the minority  
8 11 leader, shall appoint two minority party members to a  
8 12 conference committee. The majority leader of the  
8 13 senate, after consultation with the president, shall  
8 14 appoint three majority party members and, after  
8 15 consultation with and approval by the minority leader,  
8 16 shall appoint two minority party members to a  
8 17 conference committee. The papers shall remain with  
8 18 the house that originated the bill.

8 19 2. The conference committee shall meet before the  
8 20 end of the next legislative day after their  
8 21 appointment, shall select a chair and shall discuss  
8 22 the controversy.

8 23 3. The authority of the first conference committee  
8 24 shall cover only issues related to provisions of the  
8 25 bill and amendments to the bill which were adopted by  
8 26 either the senate or the house of representatives and  
8 27 on which the senate and house of representatives  
8 28 differed. If a conference committee report is not  
8 29 acted upon because such action would violate this  
8 30 subsection of this rule, the inaction on the report  
9 1 shall constitute refusal to adopt the conference  
9 2 committee report and shall have the same effect as if  
9 3 the conference committee had disagreed.

9 4 4. An agreement on recommendations must be  
9 5 approved by at least three members from each house.  
9 6 The committee shall submit two originals of the report  
9 7 signed by at least three members of each house with  
9 8 one signed original and three copies to be submitted  
9 9 to each house. The report shall first be acted upon  
9 10 in the house originating the bill. Such action,  
9 11 including all papers, shall be immediately referred by  
9 12 the secretary of the senate or the chief clerk of the  
9 13 house of representatives to the other house.

9 14 5. The report of agreement is debatable, but  
9 15 cannot be amended. If the report contains recommended  
9 16 amendments to the bill, adoption of the report shall  
9 17 automatically adopt all amendments contained therein.  
9 18 After the report is adopted, there shall be no more  
9 19 debate, and the bill shall immediately be placed upon  
9 20 its final passage.

9 21 6. Refusal of either house to adopt the conference  
9 22 committee report has the same effect as if the  
9 23 committee had disagreed.

9 24 7. If the conference committee fails to reach  
9 25 agreement, a report of such failure signed by at least  
9 26 three members of each house shall be given promptly to  
9 27 each house. The bill shall be returned to the house  
9 28 that originated the bill, the members of the committee  
9 29 shall be immediately discharged, and a new conference  
9 30 committee appointed in the same manner as the first  
10 1 conference committee.

10 2 8. The authority of a second or subsequent  
10 3 conference committee shall cover free conference  
10 4 during which the committee has authority to propose  
10 5 amendments to any portion of a bill provided the  
10 6 amendment is within the subject matter content of the  
10 7 bill as passed by the house of origin or as amended by  
10 8 the second house.

#### 10 9 Rule 14

##### 10 10 Enrollment and Authentication of Bills

10 11 A bill or resolution which has passed both houses  
10 12 shall be enrolled in the house of origin under the  
10 13 direction of either the secretary or the chief clerk  
10 14 and its house of origin shall be certified by the  
10 15 endorsement of the secretary of the senate or the  
10 16 chief clerk of the house.

10 17 After enrollment, each bill shall be signed by the  
10 18 president of the senate and by the speaker of the  
10 19 house.

#### 10 20 Rule 15

##### 10 21 Concerning Other Enrollments

10 22 All resolutions and other matters which are to be  
10 23 presented to the governor for approval shall be  
10 24 enrolled, signed, and presented in the same manner as  
10 25 bills.

10 26 All resolutions and other matters which are not to  
10 27 be presented to the governor or the secretary of state  
10 28 shall be enrolled, signed, and retained permanently by  
10 29 the secretary of the senate or chief clerk of the  
10 30 house.

#### 11 1 Rule 16

##### 11 2 Transmission of Bills to the Governor

11 3 After a bill has been signed in each house, it  
11 4 shall be presented by the house of origin to the  
11 5 governor by either the secretary of the senate or the  
11 6 chief clerk of the house. The secretary or the chief  
11 7 clerk shall report the date of the presentation, which  
11 8 shall be entered upon the journal of the house of  
11 9 origin.

#### 11 10 Rule 17

##### 11 11 Fiscal Notes

11 12 A fiscal note shall be attached to any bill or  
11 13 joint resolution which reasonably could have an annual

11 14 effect of at least one hundred thousand dollars or a  
11 15 combined total effect within five years after  
11 16 enactment of five hundred thousand dollars or more on  
11 17 the aggregate revenues, expenditures, or fiscal  
11 18 liability of the state or its subdivisions. This rule  
11 19 does not apply to appropriation and ways and means  
11 20 measures where the total effect is stated in dollar  
11 21 amounts.

11 22 Each fiscal note shall state in dollars the  
11 23 estimated effect of the bill on the revenues,  
11 24 expenditures, and fiscal liability of the state or its  
11 25 subdivisions during the first five years after  
11 26 enactment. The information shall specifically note  
11 27 the fiscal impact for the first two years following  
11 28 enactment and the anticipated impact for the  
11 29 succeeding three years. The fiscal note shall specify  
11 30 the source of the information. Sources of funds for  
12 1 expenditures under the bill shall be stated, including  
12 2 federal funds. If ~~the fiscal director cannot make an~~  
12 3 accurate estimate ~~cannot be made~~, the ~~director fiscal~~  
12 4 ~~note~~ shall state the best available estimate or shall  
12 5 state that no dollar estimate can be made and state  
12 6 concisely the reason.

12 7 The preliminary determination of whether the bill  
12 8 appears to require a fiscal note shall be made by the  
12 9 ~~legal services staff of the legislative service bureau~~  
12 10 ~~which shall send a copy of the request to the~~  
12 11 ~~legislative fiscal bureau unless services agency.~~  
12 12 Unless the requestor specifies the request is to be  
12 13 confidential. ~~Upon, upon~~ completion of the bill  
12 14 draft, the ~~legislative service bureau legal services~~  
12 15 ~~staff~~ shall immediately send a copy to the ~~legislative~~  
12 16 ~~fiscal services~~ director for review.

12 17 When a committee reports a bill to the floor, the  
12 18 committee shall state in the report whether a fiscal  
12 19 note is or is not required.

12 20 The ~~legislative~~ ~~services~~ director ~~or the~~  
12 21 ~~director's designee~~ shall review all bills placed on  
12 22 the senate or house calendars to determine whether the  
12 23 bills are subject to this rule.

12 24 Additionally, a legislator may request the  
12 25 preparation of a fiscal note by the ~~legislative~~ fiscal  
12 26 ~~bureau services staff~~ for any bill or joint resolution  
12 27 introduced which reasonably could be subject to this  
12 28 rule.

12 29 The ~~legislative~~ fiscal ~~services~~ director ~~or the~~  
12 30 ~~director's designee~~ shall cause to be prepared and  
13 1 shall approve a fiscal note within a reasonable time  
13 2 after receiving a request or determining that a bill  
13 3 is subject to this rule. All fiscal notes approved by  
13 4 the ~~legislative~~ fiscal ~~bureau services~~ director ~~or the~~  
13 5 ~~director's designee~~ shall be transmitted immediately  
13 6 to the secretary of the senate or the chief clerk of  
13 7 the house, after notifying the sponsor of the bill  
13 8 that a fiscal note has been prepared, for publication  
13 9 in the daily clip sheet. The secretary of the senate  
13 10 or chief clerk of the house shall attach the fiscal  
13 11 note to the bill as soon as it is available.

13 12 The ~~legislative~~ fiscal ~~services~~ director may  
13 13 request the cooperation of any state department or  
13 14 agency in preparing a fiscal note.

13 15 A revised fiscal note may be requested by a  
13 16 legislator if the fiscal effect of the bill has been  
13 17 changed by adoption of an amendment. However, a  
13 18 request for a revised fiscal note shall not delay  
13 19 action on a bill unless so ordered by the presiding  
13 20 officer of the house in which the bill is under  
13 21 consideration.

13 22 If a date for adjournment has been set, then a  
13 23 constitutional majority of the house in which the bill  
13 24 is under consideration may waive the fiscal note  
13 25 requirement during the three days prior to the date  
13 26 set for adjournment.

#### 13 27 Rule 18

#### 13 28 Legislative Interns

13 29 Legislators may arrange student internships during  
13 30 the legislative session with Iowa college, university,  
14 1 or law school students, for which the students may  
14 2 receive college credit at the discretion of their  
14 3 schools. Each legislator is allowed only one intern  
14 4 at a time per legislative session, and all interns

14 5 must be registered with the offices of the secretary  
14 6 of the senate and the chief clerk of the house.  
14 7 The purpose of the legislative intern program shall  
14 8 be: to provide useful staff services to legislators  
14 9 not otherwise provided by the general assembly; to  
14 10 give interested college, graduate, and law school  
14 11 students practical experience in the legislative  
14 12 process as well as providing a meaningful educational  
14 13 experience; and to enrich the curriculum of  
14 14 participating colleges and universities.

14 15 The secretary of the senate and the chief clerk of  
14 16 the house or their designees shall have the following  
14 17 responsibilities as regards the legislative intern  
14 18 program:

14 19 1. Identify a supervising faculty member at each  
14 20 participating institution who shall be responsible for  
14 21 authorizing students to participate in the intern  
14 22 program.

14 23 2. Provide legislators with a list of  
14 24 participating institutions and the names of  
14 25 supervising professors to contact if interested in  
14 26 arranging for an intern.

14 27 3. Provide interns with name badges which will  
14 28 allow them access to the floor of either house when  
14 29 required to be present by the legislators for whom  
14 30 they work.

15 1 4. Provide orientation materials to interns prior  
15 2 to the convening of each session.

15 3 Rule 19

15 4 Administrative Rules Review Committee Bills  
15 5 and Rule Referrals

15 6 A bill which relates to departmental rules and  
15 7 which is approved by the administrative rules review  
15 8 committee by a majority of the committee's members of  
15 9 each house is eligible for introduction in either  
15 10 house at any time and must be referred to a standing  
15 11 committee, which must take action on the bill within  
15 12 three weeks of referral, except bills referred to  
15 13 appropriations and ways and means committees.

15 14 If, on or after July 1, 1999, the administrative  
15 15 rules review committee delays the effective date of a  
15 16 rule until the adjournment of the next regular session  
15 17 of the general assembly and the speaker of the house  
15 18 or the president of the senate refers the rule to a  
15 19 standing committee, the standing committee shall  
15 20 review the rule within twenty-one days of the referral  
15 21 and shall take formal committee action by sponsoring a  
15 22 joint resolution to disapprove the rule, by proposing  
15 23 legislation relating to the rule, or by refusing to  
15 24 propose a joint resolution or legislation concerning  
15 25 the rule. The standing committee shall inform the  
15 26 administrative rules review committee of the committee  
15 27 action taken concerning the rule.

15 28 Rule 20

15 29 Time of Committee Passage and Consideration of Bills

15 30 1. This rule does not apply to concurrent or  
16 1 simple resolutions, joint resolutions nullifying  
16 2 administrative rules, senate confirmations, or bills  
16 3 passed by both houses in different forms. Subsection  
16 4 2 of this rule does not apply to appropriations bills,  
16 5 ways and means bills, government oversight bills,  
16 6 legalizing acts, administrative rules review committee  
16 7 bills, bills sponsored by standing committees in  
16 8 response to a referral from the president of the  
16 9 senate or the speaker of the house of representatives  
16 10 relating to an administrative rule whose effective  
16 11 date has been delayed until the adjournment of the  
16 12 next regular session of the general assembly by the  
16 13 administrative rules review committee, bills  
16 14 cosponsored by majority and minority floor leaders of  
16 15 one house, bills in conference committee, and  
16 16 companion bills sponsored by the majority floor  
16 17 leaders of both houses after consultation with the  
16 18 respective minority floor leaders. For the purposes  
16 19 of this rule, a joint resolution is considered as a  
16 20 bill. To be considered an appropriations, ways and  
16 21 means, or government oversight bill for the purposes  
16 22 of this rule, the appropriations committee, the ways  
16 23 and means committee, or the government oversight  
16 24 committee must either be the sponsor of the bill or  
16 25 the committee of first referral in the originating

16 26 house.

16 27 2. To be placed on the calendar in the house of  
16 28 origin, a bill must be first reported out of a  
16 29 standing committee by Friday of the 9th week of the  
16 30 first session and the 8th week of the second session.  
17 1 To be placed on the calendar in the other house, a  
17 2 bill must be first reported out of a standing  
17 3 committee by Friday of the 13th week of the first  
17 4 session and the 11th week of the second session.

17 5 3. During the 11th week of the first session and  
17 6 the 9th week of the second session, each house shall  
17 7 consider only bills originating in that house and  
17 8 unfinished business. During the 14th week of the  
17 9 first session and the 12th week of the second session,  
17 10 each house shall consider only bills originating in  
17 11 the other house and unfinished business. Beginning  
17 12 with the 15th week of the first session and the 13th  
17 13 week of the second session, each house shall consider  
17 14 only bills passed by both houses, bills exempt from  
17 15 subsection 2, and unfinished business.

17 16 4. A motion to reconsider filed and not disposed  
17 17 of on an action taken on a bill or resolution which is  
17 18 subject to a deadline under this rule may be called up  
17 19 at any time before or after the day of the deadline by  
17 20 the person filing the motion or after the deadline by  
17 21 the majority floor leader, notwithstanding any other  
17 22 rule to the contrary.

#### 17 23 Rule 21

##### 17 24 Resolutions

17 25 1. A "concurrent resolution" is a resolution to be  
17 26 adopted by both houses of the general assembly which  
17 27 expresses the sentiment of the general assembly or  
17 28 deals with temporary legislative matters. It may  
17 29 authorize the expenditure, for any legislative  
17 30 purpose, of funds appropriated to the general  
18 1 assembly. A concurrent resolution is not limited to,  
18 2 but may provide for a joint convention of the general  
18 3 assembly, adjournment or recess of the general  
18 4 assembly, or requests to a state agency or to the  
18 5 general assembly or a committee. A concurrent  
18 6 resolution requires the affirmative vote of a majority  
18 7 of the senators or representatives present and voting  
18 8 unless otherwise specified by statute. A concurrent  
18 9 resolution does not require the governor's approval  
18 10 unless otherwise specified by statute. A concurrent  
18 11 resolution shall be filed with the secretary of the  
18 12 senate or the chief clerk of the house. A concurrent  
18 13 resolution shall be printed in the bound journal after  
18 14 its adoption.

18 15 2. A "joint resolution" is a resolution which  
18 16 requires for approval the affirmative vote of a  
18 17 constitutional majority of each house of the general  
18 18 assembly. A joint resolution which appropriates funds  
18 19 or enacts temporary laws must contain the clause "Be  
18 20 It Enacted by the General Assembly of the State of  
18 21 Iowa:", is equivalent to a bill, and must be  
18 22 transmitted to the governor for his approval. A joint  
18 23 resolution which proposes amendments to the  
18 24 Constitution of the State of Iowa, ratifies amendments  
18 25 to the Constitution of the United States, proposes a  
18 26 request to Congress or an agency of the government of  
18 27 the United States of America, proposes to Congress an  
18 28 amendment to the Constitution of the United States of  
18 29 America, nullifies an administrative rule, or creates  
18 30 a special commission or committee must contain the  
19 1 clause "Be It Resolved by the General Assembly of the  
19 2 State of Iowa:" and shall not be transmitted to the  
19 3 governor. A joint resolution shall not amend a  
19 4 statute in the Code of Iowa.

#### 19 5 Rule 22

##### 19 6 Nullification Resolutions

19 7 A "nullification resolution" is a joint resolution  
19 8 which nullifies all of an administrative rule, or a  
19 9 severable item of an administrative rule adopted  
19 10 pursuant to chapter 17A of the Code. A nullification  
19 11 resolution shall not amend an administrative rule by  
19 12 adding language or by inserting new language in lieu  
19 13 of existing language.

19 14 A nullification resolution is debatable, but cannot  
19 15 be amended on the floor of the house or senate. The  
19 16 effective date of a nullification resolution shall be

19 17 stated in the resolution. Any motions filed to  
19 18 reconsider adoption of a nullification resolution must  
19 19 be disposed of within one legislative day of the  
19 20 filing.

19 21 Rule 23

19 22 Consideration of Vetoes

19 23 1. The senate and house calendar shall include a  
19 24 list known as the "Veto Calendar." The veto calendar  
19 25 shall consist of:

19 26 a. Bills returned to that house by the governor in  
19 27 accordance with Article III, section 16 of the  
19 28 Constitution of the State of Iowa.

19 29 b. Appropriations items returned to that house by  
19 30 the governor in accordance with Article III, section  
20 1 16 of the Constitution of the State of Iowa.

20 2 c. Bills and appropriations items received from  
20 3 the other house after that house has voted to override  
20 4 a veto of them by the governor.

20 5 2. Vetoes bills and appropriations items shall  
20 6 automatically be placed on the veto calendar upon  
20 7 receipt. Vetoes bills and appropriations items shall  
20 8 not be referred to committee.

20 9 3. Upon first publication in the veto calendar,  
20 10 the senate majority leader or the house majority  
20 11 leader may call up a vetoed bill or appropriations  
20 12 item at any time.

20 13 4. The affirmative vote of two-thirds of the  
20 14 members of the body by record roll call is required on  
20 15 a motion to override an executive veto or item veto.

20 16 5. A motion to override an executive veto or item  
20 17 veto is debatable. A vetoed bill or appropriation  
20 18 item cannot be amended in this case.

20 19 6. The vote by which a motion to override an  
20 20 executive veto or item veto passes or fails to pass  
20 21 either house is not subject to reconsideration under  
20 22 senate rule 24 or house rule 73.

20 23 7. The secretary of the senate or the chief clerk  
20 24 of the house shall immediately notify the other house  
20 25 of the adoption or rejection of a motion to override  
20 26 an executive veto or item veto.

20 27 8. All bills and appropriations items on the veto  
20 28 calendar shall be disposed of before adjournment sine  
20 29 die, unless the house having a bill or appropriation  
20 30 item before it declines to do so by unanimous consent.

21 1 9. Bills and appropriations items on the veto  
21 2 calendar are exempt from deadlines imposed by joint  
21 3 rule 20.

21 4 LSB 1236YC 81

21 5 rj/cf/24